The North Carolinian.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869. NUMBER 13.

VOLUME I.

ORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

D. PALEMON JOHN.

Office on corner of Main and Road Sts.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

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PENDLETON HOUSE, Corner of Main and Road sts., opposite Court House.

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A.

A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. E. CULPEPPER, Notary Public and Conveyancer for Camden County, Office in Court House.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING AND BANKING HOUSE, Main st., one door south of Road.

C. C. ALLEN, Agent for Colonial Steamship Steamers and Transportation Company's wharf.

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GEO. W. HILL, grain and produce dealer, Road st., one door south of Main.

W. H. CLARK, dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., Main st., one door north of Road.

A. B. PERSON, dealer and manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Road street, near Main.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January. Meeting of the Board on the first Monday of each month. Mayor, Richard Dozier; Commissioners, R. B. Coleman, Jas. Pearson, Thos. Gaither, R. Robinson, Jas. Cowper, R. Bonner, Treasurer, Jno. R. Pool; Secretary, C. W. Grandy, Jr.; Constable, J. H. Shepperd; Collector, A. L. Dozier.

Justices, A. L. Dozier, R. M. Pool, C. W. Wright, Passmore Pool, Wm. Sawyer, Jr., Jno. Cowper, and S. P. Ives.

Courts, 3rd Monday in March and September.

Churches, Episcopal—Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector; Services on 1st Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3rd Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock, A. M. Methodist—Rev. J. R. Overby, Pastor. Services on 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3rd Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock, A. M. Presbyterian—Rev. Mr. Hall, Pastor. Services on 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4th Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock, A. M. Baptist—Rev. Mr. Hall, Pastor. Services on 1st Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening. Catholic—Rev. T. A. Commarford, Pastor. Services on 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening.

Masonic—Meets every Saturday evening. Elizabeth City Lodge, No. 74. Meets on the first Monday in June and December. Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C. Cobb, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Collector, Wm. Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram Smalley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G A Windley; Treasurer, J E Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grange; Surveyor, Robt T Cummings; Commissioners, Peter Stanly, Wm Waters,—Senator, W R Rodman; Representatives, Jos Grist, Jno Hodges, Jr., Jno Bragaw.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Cowper; Treasurer, Jno Thompson; Coroner, J H Rhodes; Register of Deeds, F L Simmons; Surveyor, J H Rhodes; Commissioners, Mitchell, F W Bell, Chas Bagley, Augustus Hobbs,—Senator, J W Eagsley; Representatives, P D Roberson, Jno King.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ansley; Clerk Superior Court, P G Sawyer; Register of Deeds, Jas Pendleton; Coroner, Jno Sanderlin; Treasurer, Joel Forehand; Surveyor, Jno Pendleton; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Forehand,—Senator, Wilson J F Pearce; Representative, Wilson Cohoon.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brindley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jno O Cheshire; Commissioners, D Y Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones,—Representative, W A Moore.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden (Acting); Coroner, J A Matthias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Matthias; Surveyor, M S Forehand; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge,—Representative, T C Humphries.

Superior Court—11th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, R F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B Cooper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Heffer; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Gatling.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Read; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, R A Lavender, Chas L s H Webb, Robert Lipper,—Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Hollowell, Elisha T Sullivan,—Senator, Wm Rich; Representatives, John W Harrell, Jno W Newsome, Wm Rascoe, John Wynn (Bertie); Representative, Senator, J W Beasley; Coroner, Luther Rountree (Bertie).

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Rains; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C Mesnard, Jas Gaskill, Benjamin Pugh,—Senator, J G Martin; Representative, Elijah Mann.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salsbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Peele; Treasurer, Jethro Watts; Coroner, Merrick Rogers; Register of Deeds, Wm Cherry; Surveyor, A S Moore; Commissioners, Wm Wynne, Jno Martin, H J Modlin, Jas L Harrison, Bryant Roberson,—Senator, J J Smith; Representative, Jno Jamieson, Jr.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Outlaw; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Vann; Register of Deeds, Wm T Baynton; Surveyor, H Gee Winborne; Commissioners, Daniel Jordan, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Benjamin Gay,—Senator, Jno Conner; Representatives, Gen T Hallamon, L H Bevers, Wesley Harris, Wm H Parker, J T Rayner.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vanhorn; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Coffield; Surveyor, Will Weatherly; Commissioners, Geo B Pool, C W Grandy, Jr., Jno Cowper, Jno Hollowell,—Senator, W J Sanders; Representatives, W A Parker, J T Sawyer.

Superior Court—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Pike; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Thomas Winslow; Surveyor, T F Whedbee; Commissioners, Wm Hall, Jno Parker, Jno Morgan, Elijah Perry, Wm Whedbee, Miles Overman,—Senator, Jno Whedbee; Representative, Jno Hall.

Superior Court—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Rachel J Jones; Clerk Superior Court, ——; Treasurer, Jno Cooper, Sr.; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Jno W Kelly; Surveyor, Wm Nelson; Commissioners, Wm Bateman, Jno Bateman, Richard Belcher, Chas Gibbs,—Senator, Edward Mann; Representative, Jas Smith.

Superior Court—Fifth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Rattenan; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mcllhenny; Treasurer, Jos Jackson; Coroner, T H Woolard; Register of Deeds, John Gibbs; Surveyor, R H Phelps; Commissioners, Wm Bowen, Jno Phelps, Jno Cox, A M Pettigrew, Wm Jones,—Senator, J D Ellis; Representative, Wilson Mackey, Jas Mackey.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senator—I W Humphries, Roanoke Island; E A White, Hertford.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Salary, $3,000; elected for four years, from 1st January, 1868.

W. E. EDWARDS, Private Secretary to the Governor.

W. E. RICHARDSON, Chief Executive Department.

C. W. HOWARD, Chief Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant-Governor, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of the Senate.

HENRY A. MENSTRING, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

HENRY J. MENSTRING, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID G. MAXWELL, of Cabarrus, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Chief Clerk.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of Wake, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

J. HARRIS, of Rockingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; appointed by the Governor for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ALBERT W. FISHER, of Rhode, Adjutant-General, appointed by the Governor for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. G. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. H. COLBY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. PARIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by the Governor and Council.

HENRY J. MANNING, of Franklin, Messenger.

Adams, Andrew J. Jenkins, Executive Messenger.

Clerk to Executive Department, ——.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education consists of the Trustees of the University. One Trustee is elected for each County in the State, for a term of four years, at the election for members of the Legislature.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Judges. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, (each year,) and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

Chief Justice, Richard P. Dick, of Guilford, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Read, of Person, Associate Justice; R. P. Dick, of Guilford, Associate Justice; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justice; Albion W. Tourgee, of Guilford, Associate Justice; Samuel F. Phillips, of Chatham, Attorney General; Jno. H. Haigh, of Iredell, Reporter; Wake Harris, of Wake, Clerk; salary $5,000. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the first Monday in November, in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are eight Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District, but Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, and continue for two weeks, unless sooner dispatched.

Term of office, eight years. Salary, $3,500.

Elected by the people.

1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Charles R. Thomas; 3d District, Richard C. Puryear; 4th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 5th District, Thomas Ruffin; 6th District, Anderson Mitchell; 7th District, Oliver H. Dockery; 8th District, Joseph W. Watts; 9th District, Augustus S. Merrimon; 10th District, Peter E. Dillard; 11th District, Robert P. Buxton; 12th District, Alfred Rowland; 13th District, Daniel L. Russell; 14th District, Samuel W. Watts; 15th District, Joseph J. Davis; 16th District, George W. Logan; 17th District, Solomon Pool; 18th District, Edward Cantwell; 19th District, John L. Henry; 20th District, Eliphalet W. Pearson; 21st District, Robert P. Dick; 22d District, Wm. H. Bynum; 23d District, John A. Gilmer; 24th District, Wm. M. Shipp; 25th District, Wm. M. Robbins; 26th District, Nathaniel Boyden; 27th District, John F. Graham; 28th District, Robert B. Peebles; 29th District, Jno. A. Rockwell; 30th District, Jno. Baker, Jr.; 31st District, Jno. Kerr; 32d District, Jno. W. Ellis; 33d District, Jno. Manning; 34th District, Jno. Hall; 35th District, Jno. Dick; 36th District, Jno. Berry; 37th District, Jno. L. Henry; 38th District, Wm. H. Bynum; 39th District, Virgil S. Lusk.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge, Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Pool, Elizabeth City; Clerk of District Court, Wm. Watson, Washington; U. S. Marshal, Wm. Barrow, Jackson. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—At Raleigh, the Terms of the District Court are as follows:—At Raleigh, Second Monday in June, and last Monday in November; at Edenton, Second Monday in April and October, at Elizabeth City, Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern, Second Monday in May and November, at Wilmington, Fourth Monday in April and October, at Washington, Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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Address, P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Love Lightens Labor.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned;
And all to be done this day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said,
"If maidens but knew what good wives know,
They would not be in haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"It was this," he said, and coming near
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"was this, that you were the best,
And the dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet,
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he'd only had
A happy a home as we."
The night came down, and the good wife stilled
To herself, as she softly said:
"'Tis sweet to labor for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

Selected Story.

Coming Together.

The Rev. Richard Hallowes was a man little under the medium height, was plain rather than good-looking, and wore spectacles. He was clever, for he had been a fellow of his college, although this honor was attained by hard reading rather than by talent. Two years after he had obtained his fellowship, a small living in the gift of the college became vacant. Several good livings being expected to fall at an early date, the cure of Karslake was contemptuously refused by all the senior fellows, but readily accepted by Richard Hallowes. As it was worth about three hundred a year, with a house and very small glebe, Hallowes thought it better to take it than to wait for years until his turn came for a richer gift.

Karslake was a semi-rural parish. It stood upon the confines of the great coal-district of Staffordshire; and there were two or three colliery-chimneys in the valley. The miners inhabited little villages of their own, built for them close to the shafts. Karslake itself was a quiet little town, standing upon a rising, but not high, ground. Its population was under a thousand, but scattered over a large surface; and it was, in fact, a village, rather than a town.

The Reverend Richard Hallowes had not been settled three months in the parsonage-house at Karslake before he came very seriously to the conclusion that it was his duty to marry. He had always been of the opinion, very rightly, that a clergyman in charge of a parish, to be of any real utility should be married; and he had also a very strong theory of the kind of woman who ought to be a rector's wife—a kind-hearted, motherly sort of woman, earnest in assisting her husband, indefatigable among the poor, and a peacemaker to the whole parish.

Now, Laura Hernshawe was unquestionably the belle of Karslake. Her father was the proprietor of one of the collieries, and she had been sent to a fashionable school by the sea-side to be educated, and had come back, about a year before the advent of the Reverend Richard Hallowes, a finished young lady. She was undoubtedly very pretty, and as undoubtedly she was rather fast—the ladies of Karslake said dreadfully fast; not that they used the word fast, but what they did say meant pretty much the same thing. Laura Hernshawe was fond of riding, she was fond of dancing; she could pull an oar in their pleasure-boat on the canal almost as well as her brother; and she was certainly a flirt—altogether a young lady as far removed from the ideal of the Reverend Richard Hallowes as it was possible to be; and yet—alas for the weakness of human resolves!—she confessed even to himself that this girl, with her bright eyes and her saucy laugh, sent a strange thrill through him, which he never felt when engaged in the most serious conversation upon parish matters with other young ladies. Yet he only admitted that, had he been differently placed, he should certainly have admired the girl very much, and said to himself that as it was, the less he saw of her the better. An excellent resolution; only somehow or other he had a great deal to say to Mr. Hernshawe upon the subject of schools for the children of the colliers; and after these interviews, what so natural as that Mr. Hernshawe should ask his rector to walk into the drawing-room, and that he should then sit and chat with Mrs. Hernshawe and her daughter, or sometimes with the latter alone, when her mamma was abroad or engaged?

With July came Reginald Hernshawe, Laura's only brother, a year older than herself, who was being educated at Cambridge; and the following conversation, which occurred after one of the rector's visits, shows that Miss Hernshawe had no more idea of marrying the Reverend Richard Hallowes than he had of marrying her.

"It is too bad, Laura, your going on so with our little parson."

"Poor little man!" Laura laughed; "he is very harmless, Regy."

"He may be harmless, but I don't think you are; I am sure he don't think so either."

"My dear Reginald, how am I to help it? I don't run after him; and if he chooses to come here, I must be civil, you know."

"You are an arrant flirt, Laura; that's what you are. However, I hope you won't do Hallowes any harm; for he is really a good little fellow, and I hear him very well spoken of all through the place. I don't think you will though; for when he dined here the other day, and you ladies had gone up stairs, he was explaining to father what his ideal of a country clergyman's wife was; and I can assure you there was not one single point of resemblance to yourself. I expect one of the Stuart girls will be the happy woman."

Miss Hernshawe tossed her head a little contemptuously.

"I dare say either of them would suit him very well. I am sure I don't care whom he marries; all I do know is, it won't be me. No, thank you. When I marry it will be some one I can look up to."

"I understand," her brother said; "a quiet Hercules, who can ride and shoot, and do every thing better than anyone else; if with a mystery about him so much the better—eh."

Laura tossed her head again, and said, "Nonsense!" But the brother had pretty accurately sketched her ideal, for all that.

The brother and sister were very fond of getting into a small boat, pulling some miles up the canal to where it ran through a thick wood, and then they would get out and eat the lunch they carried with them. Sometimes they took a friend with them; more often they went alone.

Upon one occasion, as they had just started, they saw Mr. Hallowes, who was coming along the towing-path. After the first greetings, Reginald Hernshawe asked:

"Where are you going, Mr. Hallowes?"

"I was going back to Karslake. I have just been down to read to an old woman in one of your cottages."

"Then you have nothing particular to do?"

"No, nothing whatever."

"Will you get in, then, and go with us? We have lunch, and are going to Hanger."

Mr. Hallowes assented, although an inward monitor whispered he had better not.

"Will you take my oar, Mr. Hallowes?"

"I should be very happy, Miss Hernshawe, but I really know nothing of rowing; I never had an oar in my hand in my life."

Laura Hernshawe's face certainly expressed a rather contemptuous pity; however, she only said,

"Very well, Mr. Hallowes; you take the rudder strings; Reginald and I will pull—I like it above all things."

Mr. Hallowes' steering was little, if at all, above his rowing, and the boat under his guidance made such sudden and abrupt rushes, first to one bank and then to the other, that Reginald Hernshawe was obliged to request the rector to leave the rudder-strings alone, and only to pull them when told to do so, and to let them know if anything was in their course. Under this arrangement the boat again glided quickly upon her way, and the Reverend Richard Hallowes gave himself up to the pleasure of the moment, and, chatting gaily with the brother and sister totally forgot the injunction to look ahead. From this pleasant forgetfulness he was rudely roused by the tramp of horses upon the tower-path beside him, by a shout from the driver of "Mind the rope!" and a simultaneous order from Reginald Hernshawe to "Pull the right-hand string!" The Reverend Richard in his confusion pulled the left, and in another moment the rope had caught the boat, and she was bottom upwards. Laura Hernshawe struck out instantly for shore, as did her brother, knowing that Laura could swim well. Laura after the first stroke or two looked around, and saw the rector's face appear above water with a despairing expression upon it, and as quickly disappear. With a sharp cry to her brother, she turned at once, and caught hold of the clergyman as he again appeared. "Keep quiet!" she exclaimed; "Don't take hold of me, or we shall both sink!" The sound of water was in Mr. Hallowes' ears, however, and, with the instinctive impulse of a drowning man, he clung to the girl, and she had only time to cry "Reginald!" before she sank under the water. It was but for a moment, for her brother was close to her, and seizing them both, he soon, with the assistance of Laura, succeeded in gaining the bank with the almost insensible clergyman. It was some little time before he quite recovered himself, and his first impulse was to express his regret for his own stupidity in causing the accident, and of thankfulness to them for his rescue.

"It is no use talking about it, Mr. Hallowes," Laura said; "the question is, What is to be done? Did anyone see such a figure as I am?" and she could not help laughing as she looked down at herself. "I look like a seaside bathing woman. Look here, Reginald, I would not have all this talked about for anything; I should never hear the end of it. Mr. Hallowes, will you please prove your gratitude by never mentioning a word about this stupid business to anyone? Reginald, please give some money to these barge people, and make them promise not to talk about it; it would be dreadful."

By this time the bargemen had got the boat to the shore, and had emptied it of the water.

"The best thing to do," Reginald said, "will be for me to put Mr. Hallowes across to the other side. It is three miles from here to Karslake; the path leads through the fields, and he will be pretty dry by the time he gets there—at any rate, dry enough not to be noticed if he is lucky. You and I, Laura, had better go to that little farmhouse there, and you can borrow some cloths till you get your own dried. Come along, Mr. Hallowes, jump in; I want to get Laura's things dried as soon as I can."

The programme was carried out, and in another quarter of an hour Laura was sitting by the kitchen fire of the farmhouse dressed in the Sunday clothes of the farmer's daughter while her own were being dried—meanwhile her brother was attired in the farmer's own things, which, as far as girth was concerned, were ridiculously large for him. Reginald and Laura were both rather out of temper, but for different reasons. Reginald was angry at what he considered the gross stupidity of the clergyman in upsetting the boat and getting Laura wet; while Laura was only thinking how intensely disagreeable it would be if it got to be known and talked about in Karslake that she had swum back and saved the rector's life. At last she burst into a fit of laughter.

"What are you laughing at, Laura?" her brother asked in astonishment.

"I can't help it," Laura said at last; "I never shall forget it—the little man's face when he came up, like a half-drowned terrier, glaring through his spectacles; it was the funniest thing I ever saw," and she laughed again till the tears came into her eyes.

The brother could not help laughing too, and by the time their clothes were dried they had quite recovered their good temper. Then asking the farmer's wife, who of course knew them, to say nothing about their having had a ducking, as it might make Mrs Hernshawe uncomfortable if it came to her ears, they went down to their boat, and pulled home. Laura and so no one knew what had taken place, as the rector also gained the parsonage unobserved.

The relations between the Reverend Richard and the young lady were not improved by the accident. At the first subsequent interview he made some attempt to express his gratitude, but was completely pooh-poohed by the young lady, whose quietly-amused look showed unmistakably that she regarded the affair in the light of a comic incident. This reception, added to an uneasy feeling in his own mind that they had reversed their proper positions, and that it was a degrading thing for a man to be indebted to a woman for his life, caused the clergyman to drop the subject hastily, but left a very sore feeling upon his mind. Certainly, he said to himself, Laura Hernshawe was not at all the woman to make a good clergyman's wife.

It was fated, however, that he should cancel the sense of obligation. He was one day walking in a lane not far from the Hernshawe's and seriously revolving in his own mind the urgent necessity of his settling which of the few suitable young ladies of the place should be the future mistress of the parsonage, when he heard a loud sharp scream from the field close by. He ran to the next gate, and, looking over, saw a sight which caused him to climb—he was not good at vaulting—over the gate. Laura Hernshawe was standing in the middle of the field, her back towards him, and her whole attitude expressing helpless terror. At a short distance beyond her, a bull was standing with his head down, evidently meditating a rush. Laura was in almost every respect a remarkably fearless girl, but she had a horror of bulls. As a little girl she had once been frightened by one, and had never recovered from the impression. She had been out for a walk, and was late for dinner; she had, therefore, taken a short cut across the fields. Suddenly she had been startled by a roar, and, looking round, was stupefied with terror by observing the bull advancing from the corner of the field, where he had been grazing. She tried in vain to turn and fly; she gave one scream, and then stood in helpless terror gazing at her enemy; who was rapidly approaching her. She felt her limbs giving way beneath her, and would in another moment have fallen, when a man ran suddenly past her towards the bull, shouting as he did so: "Run, Miss Hernshawe, run for your life!"

The spell which had oppressed her seemed broken, and without a moment's thought, without even knowing who the man was, she turned and ran to the gate, not once looking round till she had gained the other side, and then the scream which rose to her lips was stifled by her horror. The bull had for a moment recoiled at the step upon seeing his new opponent, and the clergyman, remembering he had heard that animals were sometimes frightened in that way, took off his hat and waved it at the animal. The bull, however, evidently took it as a challenge, for he lowered his head, stamped fiercely upon the ground, and in another instant rushed upon the clergyman. An athlete, or one accustomed to active sports, might no doubt have eluded the charge. The clergyman was neither, and In an instant Miss Hernshawe saw him thrown many feet in the air, and fall heavily upon the ground. Then her screams broke out loud and piercing, and the bull, startled by their sound, and remembering his first foe, left the prostrate body, to which he was about returning, and galloped round the field.

Miss Hernshawe's screams soon brought assistance; five or six laboring men ran up, and, armed with the forks and spades with which they were working, went into the field, drove the bull into a corner and carried off the insensible clergyman. He was carried to the Hernshawe's, as the nearest house, and a surgeon was soon in attendance. The rector had by this time somewhat recovered his consciousness, but the surgeon, after an examination, pronounced that two of his ribs were broken. This, however, although a serious matter, did not confine the rector to his bed after the first day. Mr. and Mrs. Hernshawe had done everything in their power for him, and after he had breakfasted, Mrs. Hernshawe said, "Laura wants to know if you can see her, Mr. Hallowes? she wants to thank you in person." Not waiting for an answer, she went out of the room, and Laura a minute or two after came in. She had evidently been crying, and her face was pale and sad.

"O, Mr. Hallowes," she began, "what can I say to thank you!"

"My dear Miss Hernshawe," the rector said, "there are no thanks due. I was before under a deep, indeed a painful, obligation to you. I am very, very happy to have been able to discharge it; so now really there are no thanks from either side. You saved my life; I, by God's mercy, have saved yours. We are quits."

Laura would have protested against this view, but the rector would not hear her; and feeling unable to speak without crying, she left the room hastily. The rector was soon in a condition to return to the parsonage, and his convalescence was, for the nature of his injuries, a speedy one. This affair could not, as the previous one had been, be concealed from the public of Karslake, and great indeed was the talk of the gossips over it. All sorts of rumors were current, and Laura Hernshawe was made exceedingly uncomfortable thereby. The rector now seldom saw her; the rumors which he as well as herself knew were current annoyed him even more than they did her. Much as he now acknowledged to himself that he cared for her, he would not purchase the pleasure of meeting her at the price of giving gossiping tongues occasion to wag over his visit there. So he kept away.

As long as he had not really loved Laura Hernshawe, he had thought only of his feelings towards her, not of hers towards him; now that he did love her, he saw that she cared nothing for him—had liked him, perhaps, had been very chatty and kind, and had even flirted with him a little, but had never seriously thought of him. The fact of this accident, although it had no doubt changed her feelings towards him, had yet in no way altered or improved his chances of being loved. He was not blind to the fact that Laura's manner was changed to him; that she no longer talked gaily and lightly with him; that her color went and came if she chanced to meet him suddenly; but he told himself, and thoroughly believed, that this was gratitude, not love. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Rev. Richard Hallowes began to revolve in his own mind whether it was really necessary for a rector to be married at all. He could not have the woman he loved, and, after loving Laura Hernshawe, it was out of the question that he could think of marrying another. No; he really got on very well, and he was not at all sure that a clergyman was not more useful as a single man than he would be married—at least he had more time to himself.

Now the rector, clearly as he reasoned, and natural as were his conclusions, was yet at fault. Laura Hernshawe had long seen that the rector admired her, but although she liked him, she had never allowed to herself the possibility of her loving him. Like most other high-spirited girls, she felt the want of a master-spirit, some one she could look up to. She thought the rector a good man, and no doubt a clever one, and likely in many, nay, in most respects, to make a husband any woman might love and honor. But he wanted manliness. A man that did ride, or pull, or swim, who had to be picked out of the water by a woman, must necessarily be a poor creature whom it would be impossible ever to respect. The action by which the rector had risked his life to save her own had altered all this. It had supplied the one thing which had been previously wanting—the part which was with Laura an absolute necessity. Now she felt that, small and wanting in personal strength as this man was, he was capable of an action at which even the strongest and most courageous men might have hesitated. He had put himself between her and the bull with no thought of driving off or frightening the animal, but simply to die in her place. And Laura reproached herself bitterly as she thought of the half-disguised contempt with which she had received his attempts at thanks after the adventure upon the water, and of the way in which she had at first, she now acknowledged, flirted with him and then openly shown her indifference. When a girl like Laura Hernshawe feels that she has committed an injustice, she is unhappy until she repairs it, and it was very soon real love and not gratitude which she felt towards her preserver.

Time wore on; Mr. Hallowes called as seldom as he could; Laura began to feel that she had lost him, and was now really unhappy. She wanted to make the rector happy, and she wanted—yes, she acknowledged she wanted—to be happy herself; but this former trifling of her own stood as a barrier between them—a barrier which she felt certain the clergyman would never break down. How long this would have lasted, or whether it would have remained for all time, it is impossible to say, had not an event occurred which changed the whole current of their lives.

The rector was walking in his garden one Saturday morning, and, for once, not thinking of Laura Hernshawe—for he was arranging the heads of his next morning's sermon—when he was startled by a dull, heavy, muffled explosion in the valley, and saw a cloud of smoke ascend from the hollow in which was Mr. Hernshawe's colliery. He waited not for his hat, but ran straight down to the pit. Five minutes had not elapsed since the explosion, but already the wives and families of the miners had gathered round the shaft. Women were there, wringing their hands and screaming wildly; some sat in stony despair, gazing at the fatal shaft; others had fainted, and, happily oblivious for a time of their and Tantic's distress, were hurrying up from the crowd. Men, too, were hurrying up from the works and asking excited questions. It was some time before Mr. Hallowes could obtain any information, or learn what number of men were in the pit, or what was their chance of life. At last, seeing an overseer turn from speaking to some of the men he approached him.

"There are nigh sixty men and boys down, sir," the man answered. "I have just come from the other shaft; about twenty have come up there, but I fear there is no hope for the rest. The rope is down now, but no one has pulled it. The force of the fire was at this end. I fear there is no hope."

At this moment a boy ran up and spoke to the overseer. The man staggered back.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "the master is down!"

"Yes," the boy said. "I came up wi' the last gang, and I saw the master in his little room at the bottom of the shaft; he was talking to Jack Wilkins, the trier."

"Can nothing be done?" Mr. H

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD ABOUT SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

To schools and newspapers civilization owes its crown of inteligence. These are the chief bulwarks of free society; these are the mightiest and most powerful agencies of christendom. Indebted to religion, perhaps, for their better spirit and morality, it is not exageration to say that religion is deeply indebted to them for its diffusion. Both educators and disseminators, their functions are measurably different. The school lays the basis of knowledge; the newspaper spreads it.

It is now a little over four centuries since printing commenced its annals, and some thousands of years since book making began; yet it is safe to say that newspapers, within the half century past, have done more for the diffusion of essential knowledge and to make it the common property and blessing of mankind than all the ages of books. So, too, though Universities date back into the dimness of time, and Academies are as old as the "classic groves" of Hellas, modern schools have here transcended them all in universalizing intelligence.

Schools and newspapers are the grandest of new time institutions. To prove that they *are* such—are new, we need but quote what Gov. Berkeley, of Virginia, wrote to King Charles in 1671: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing presses here!" And he hoped there would be none for a hundred years.

It was a hundred years, and more, before free schools or newspapers were at all common in our country. But what a revolution since the days of the old Governor—changes in politics, government, newspapers and schools! Less than two centuries, and the New World is rid of Kings and Parliaments, and while free schools dot almost every hamlet of the Republic it has over *five thousand* newspapers. It is enough to make the ghost of Berkeley wince, and would astonish the shades of Guttenberg and Faust were they penatrable.

Let us be thankful that we live in an age where free schools and newspapers are all around us as beacons and shields. Let us encourage the school teacher and sustain the printer—multiply the schools and extend the circulation of the newspaper and freedom and knowledge will flourish.

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

We are glad to learn that the position of the NORTH CAROLINIAN upon the subject of *intelligent* Agriculture is attracting the favorable attention of our people. We have already received several letters from young farmers informing us that our articles have already determined them to devote more attention to the study of the science of Agriculture, that they find there is much more in it than they had ever dreamed of. Let every farmer do the same thing.

When we talk of Agricultural science we open up a wide field. It includes everything which gives man power over the forces of nature and enables him to bring these forces to bear to increase the quantity or the quality of the animal or the vegetable products of the earth which are useful or may be made useful to him. If this be so, and the statement is self-evident, there is laid out before the intelligent farmer a range of observation, study, and thought as extensive as that demanded by either of the learned professions.

Indeed scientific Agriculture lays under tribute the whole field of physical inquiry. The botanist selects from the wild plants of the forest those adapted to the use of man, and gives the laws by which they may be improved by culture. The chemist gives the analysis of plants, pointing out their constituent elements, and determines what portions have been derived from the earth and what portions from the air. He analyzes soils, and determines the adaptation of each of the various products required; and points out, also, the means of supplementing deficiencies by manures. Mechanical science gives him the principles by which natural agents, such as air, water, steam, gas &c., may be made to accomplish or lighten his toil and add in a thousand ways to his profit, convenience and comfort. Electricity gives him the idea by which he can protect the fruits of his toil from the lightning. Meteorology gives him the law by which the amount of rain, heat, and cold, in different districts, is controled. And so on to the end of the chapter.

Civilization is the control of man over nature. Man is placed upon the earth in a condition of conflict with the exuberant, untiring, and untamed forces of matter around him. Where nature and its forces get the upper hand, man is a savage and the earth a forest or a desert. Where man, intelligent, moral, educated and industrious, gets the upper hand of nature, earth is a garden of wealth and beauty, the support of a society supplied with all the elements of earthly well-being.

This getting the upper hand of nature is the noble goal of a true farmer's ambition. With this end in view he is the true civilizer. He makes his vocation pleasant and profitable. And to this end will the NORTH CAROLINIAN continue to encourage every farmer.

The post office report shows that a million and a half of the appropriation for its support is unexpended.—*Telegram from Washington.*

Let a portion of this surplus be applied to re-open and re-establish the post offices and mail routes in the South. The time has come when this should be done.

COME TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The resources of North Carolina are unbounded. These have not been generally known because no effort has been made to make them public, and they have been undeveloped because emigration went where labor was free and *honorable*. Hence the tide of population was to the West. It broke up the prairies, cut down the forests, built towns and cities and connected them by a net work of railroads, canals and telegraphs.

Now the resources of the South are superior to those of the West. We have a soil quite as fertile and a climate far superior. The great obstacle to our progress and development—slavery—is gone and laber is free. The door is open for the enterprising and industrious immigrant. Let him come. Let him share the honor and profit of developing the rich resources of our State. He will be welcomed here. He will find neighbors and friends and a pleasant home. Towns, and railroads and telegraphs will follow, and ere long North Carolina will rank as one of the most prosperous States of the Union.

BACK AGAIN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

It was our boast when this nation commenced the experiment of a Democratic Republic on this continent that this country was the home of the exile and the refuge of the oppressed. Manhood, elsewhere down-trodden, was taught to look to the young Republic as an asylum in which it found its last fetters broken and its every liberty secured. Hence the government that our fathers instituted was not of a class, or race, or a peculiar set of men; but a government of justice, designed to protect the rights and to further the welfare of all men, without regard to religion, race, or personal peculiarity.

It was a sad day for the Republic when the sublime doctrines enunciated by the Fathers were departed from. The result has been written in letters of blood. It cost treasure and life to relearn the lesson of American Freedom. But the lesson has been learned. The nation has returned to the generous and noble ideas taught by the great and good men who founded the government. The doctrine of the *free and equal rights of all men* is again being taught and practically confirmed.

THE "FLEXIBLE" DEMOCRACY

Some time ago the Democratic organ of the North, the New York *World*, spoke admiringly of the "elasticity" and "flexibility" of the Democracy. It very much amused us then, and in the recent jump of the Ohio Democracy from Rosencrans to Pendleton we have a striking illustration of the fact that it is both elastic and flexible. The former is in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, universal suffrage, and an honest payment of the public debt. The latter is opposed to all these propositions. Yet it was hard to distinguish which of the two candidates excited the most enthusiasm in the heart of your genuine "flexible" and "elastic" Democrat.

ANSWERS TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent from near Easton, Pa., asks:

"Do you think that raising and *drying* the sweet potato could be made to pay in your section? Are they dried as other [illegible] this year it ?"

A man wi[illegible]tal and more good sense could make it pay. Experiments have been successfully made in drying the several varieties of the sweet potato. The process is to pear and slice them as apples and to dry them in the same way. Some people use the common apple pearer for the purpose. Thus prepared they stand the test of any time and climate. Before using they have only to be soaked in hot water, which restores them to their original freshness. A writer in the *Scientific American* thus alludes to the matter inquired after by our correspondent:

"The whole world needs more food. We can raise and dry sweet potatoes at a cost of sixty cents per bushel, and ship them to all parts of the world. Every ship on the ocean would soon have them on board as the best preventive of disease and the most nutritious food in the world. All sorts of mean vegetables are ground up and parched and sold to the poor for coffee. Nothing known will make so good an imitation of coffee as the yellow yam sweet potato. All parts of the Northern States will soon learn their use, and find them for sale as we now find dried peaches, apples, etc. The revenue to the South from this source is destined to eventually equal that from the cotton crop. They contain a large amount of saccharine, matter which renders it necessary to keep them from the air, as otherwise they will attract moisture and become mouldy."

A gentleman from Norristown, Pa., asks:

"Is there any hub and spoke timber in East North Carolina? If so, what kinds and at what price?"

We answer, there is. For hubs the North Carolina *gum* is famous. The white or feather elm is also used. The price we are not prepared to give. For spokes the white hickory and the white oak are used. The price is governed by supply and demand.

THE ANTI-TAX MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

We publish the proceedings of the meeting held at Hertford on the 11th inst., as an item of news. We do not wish to be understood as endorsing the course taken. We do not think the movement a wise one. Indeed the object of the meeting, as explained by the resolutions, is exceedingly indefinite. Certainly *all* the taxes levied cannot be unconstitutional, and it occurs to us that if these gentlemen desired to test the legality of any particular tax they should have specified it in a manner that the people could understand exactly what they mean. It strikes us as slightly inconsistent for those complaining of taxation to *levy another*, thus adding to the "enormous burden." The movement is evidently a partisan one.

A Dunleith (Iowa) couple eloped a few days since, and were married in a corn-and-potato patch.—*Exchange.*

They were consolidated in the presence of plenty of *ear* and *eye*-witnesses then.

THE MORAL ELEMENT IN POLITICS.

It is a great mistake to suppose that good and true men have nothing to do with politics. It is quite as great a mistake for such men to abandon the field because low and cunning demagogues make it their field of operations. We contend that because unworthy men do engage in politics is the highest reason why honest men and patriots should give it their attention. The very fact that the baser elements are appealed to and sought to be used in the control of elections, imposes the sternest demand upon the moral elements in society to politically assert themselves in opposition.

There is nothing necessarily demoralizing in politics. On the contrary, its influence *should* be elevating. Properly pursued, such would be its tendency. The study of statesmanship is the examination of principles controlling the destinies of entire communities. It is a question worthy the profoundest interests and thoughts of the best men. The practice of patriotism is simply the discharge of obligations which rest upon all citizens. To do these things properly would make politicians of us all.

Like almost everything else, politics may be perverted to unworthy ends. It often so happens. Evil minded and unprincipled men obtain power and mastery through it only to subserve their evil purpose. But whose fault is it? Quite as often as otherwise of the men who fail to give to politics the study and attention its importance demands. There is scarcely a community where the moral elements could not control if they would but put forth their strength. Upon them, therefore, is a large share of the responsibility.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

An exchange asks this question and another answers: "No, if they have any money."

The Eastern papers are still discussing General Rosencrans' letter.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and the Ohio Democrats are still *cussing* it.

A man in Rhode Island was sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church.—*Exchange.*

Was anything done with the clergyman?

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT: Including a logical and tabular arrangement of the Constitution of the United States. Designed as a class-book for the use of Grammar, High and Normal School, Academies and other Institutions of Learning. By CALVIN TOWNSEND, Counselor-at-Law. New-York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co. 12mo., pp 251, 1869.

Probably there are few men so well qualified to prepare such a work as Prof. TOWNSEND. Having devoted many years to the teachings of the principles of civil government as developed under the institutions of the United States, he has become thoroughly familiar with the subject in all its departments.

We belong to the class believing that Civil government should be added to the list of studies in all our schools. Think of it! The schoolboy of to-day becomes the voter of to-morrow. The millions of youths now in the schools of America are soon to decide all the grave questions of national interest which con- [illegible] than the ballot, must determine the destiny of our country. Truly observes the author, "the ballot in the hands of the ignorant may do more mischief than the torch of the incendiary in the towers of the metropolis." We must educate the rising generation in the true principles of civil government.

This work is for the purpose, and its great merit consists in the fact that it is *analytic* in method. The Constitution of the United States is our fundamental law. To understand this well is to understand the whole theory. To analyze this is to analyze the entire American system. The Author gives a lucid analysys of our constitution, accompanying it by such historical details as will enable the student of this most necessary portion of our American youth's education to understand it thoroughly.

A NEW MANUAL OF THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY, Descriptive and Mathematical: comprising the latest discoveries and theoretic views, with directions for the use of the globes and for studying the constellations. By HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New-York. New-York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., 12mo., pp 264, 1869.

The appearance of this work is opportune and it is one specially adapted for our schools. The author has long been favorably known in the scientific and educational world both as an author and teacher. He is well qualified to prepare the kind of an elementary work the present condition of the country and the schools demand. He has done it. It not only contains a full exposition of the recent progress and present condition of the science of Astronomy, but it is so written as to intersperse the uninteresting and dry details of statistics with historical and explanatory notes which make the book agreeable as well as instructive. The illustrations, too, are numerous and excellent and have been engraved specially for this work. We think it decidedly the best book of the kind published.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK. "ROLAND YORKE," a Sequel to "The Channings," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," is in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

This work is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased from Mrs. Henry Wood, at an expense of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, in gold, and will be issued in America on Friday, September 24th, simultaneously with its publication in Europe. It is the best book that this distinguished authoress has yet written. The following new books are having immense sales, and should be read by all: Mrs. Southworth's "Bride's Fate," "The Changed Brides," "How He Won Her," and "Fair Play." Mrs. Stephens' "Curse of Gold," "Mabel's Mistake," and "Doubly False," "The Woman in Red," and "Hans Breitman's Ballads," complete and entire in one cloth volume, with a glossary.

FIVE HUNDRED EMPLOYMENTS ADAPTED TO WOMAN, with the average rate of pay in each By Miss VIRGINIA PENNY. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co., 1869.

The author says the object of this work is to show woman where the productive fields of labor are, and to enable every one to find the kind of employment best adapted to her tastes. It contains descriptions of occupations in which women are or have been engaged, suggests some as yet untried, explains the effect of each employment on the general health, the qualifications needed, the length of time required to learn, the number of hours employed, the comparative superiority or inferiority of women to men in each branch, and a comparison of the wages paid to men and women for labor of the same kind. It is a perfect *vade mecum* for women, full of valuable hints and suggestive information. Every woman should have a copy.

ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. Practical, concise and comprehensive. By SIMON KERL, A. M., author of "First Lessons in English Grammar," "Common School Grammar," and "Comprehensive Grammar." New-York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co. 12mo. pp, 408, 1869.

This is a simple, concise, progressive, thorough, and practical work on a new plan. It occupies an intermediate position between common grammar and higher rhetoric, embodying from each what is practically most useful to the writer. It aims to make the student inventive as well as critical, to qualify him for prompt and proper expression in discharging the common duties of life, to guard and refine his taste in the general pursuit of literature, and to aid him in his own literary productions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to J. R. MOSSER, Esq., Editor of the Decatur (Ill.) *Republican*, and Secretary of the Illinois Press Association, for a copy of the proceedings of its fourth and fifth annual meetings. It is a very neat pamphlet and does credit to the Republican office. We have read it with much interest.

Correspondence.

Elizabeth City—Past and Present.
No. 6.

In the year 1807, before our little town of Elizabeth City had become *Philadelphinized*; when all the streets, except what are now "Main" and "Road," were but narrow, crooked paths, winding about through gaul-berry thickets, shaded by the branches of great forest pines and oaks; when groves of chinkapin trees, full of black shining nuts, spread their long arms even over our pretty Main street, when it was excellent sport to hunt the squirrels through these thickets and shoot them as they bounded from branch to branch across the crooked *streets*, when there were not exceeding one dozen residences in the whole place, including suburbs a mile in every direction. I say in the year 1807 Henry Beasley Esq., a good, harmless, easy old man, with the assistance of his wife Sally, printed a newspaper somewhere within what is now the corporate limit of this town. A laudable interprise, good old harmless Henry Beasley Esq! and I take great pleasure in catching between my fore-finger and thumb the ink-drop that was just about to fall from the pen of time, thus preventing for a short season at least, the everlasting blotting out of your worthy and honored name from the roll of noble pioneers. Henry Beasley Esq! Peace, peace to the ashes of such a man—and to the ashes of her who was his wife and helpmate—Mistress Salley Beasley!

Either the name of the paper, or Mr. Beasley's paper, no living person recollects. A highly respected and venerable old lady of this place informs me that she was well acquainted with both Mr. Beasly and his wife, who was a strict member of the church with herself, she says that she has often seen Mrs. Beasley in the printing office with her husband, assisting him in setting type and preparing his little sheet for publication.

Mr. Benjamin Albertson, formerly a citizen of this place, now of New Orleans writes: "I am not the pioneer of newspaperdom in Elizabeth City, although I published a paper there for several years. There was a small paper published there early in the present century, by a man whose name was Beasley, and though I have seen one or more of the copies of his paper, I do not remember its name. It is one of the earliest reminiscences of the days of my childhood that my father, who resided in Nixonton, where I was born, took me to Elizabeth City and into Mr. Beasley's office. The press upon which his paper was printed, afterwards fell into my hands, which, however, I never used, having a more modern and better one. This press was a curious and ancient affair, and had evidences of having been long in use. It was said to have been brought from Philadelphia, and to have been used by Benjamin Franklin. Of the truth of this I know nothing—it looked as if it might have been used in Franklin's time."

The paper was not issued after 1810.

A paper called the Elizabeth City *Star* was started in this place in about the year 1821 by William Albertson Esq., and was continued until the year 1826, when it fell into the hands of Mr. Benjaman Albertson, and was continued by him under the name of the *Herald of the Times* until 1837, when Mr. Albertson sold the establishment to Fredrick S. Proctor Esq., and removed South, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Albertson's paper was a strong advocate of the measures of the Whig party.

About in 1833 a Mr. McNally commenced the publication of a Democratic paper, the name of which I have not been able to learn.

Mr. McNally's paper was continued but a short time—not later than 1835, when the press was purchased by Mr. Albertson.

As soon as Mr. Proctor could modernise the fixtures &c., of the *Herald of the Times*, he commenced the publication of a paper, which (he being a poet,) he called *The Phœnix*. Everybody knows that the Phœnix is a bird that lives out a term of life, dies, and after a while rises from its grave in full life and vigor, with new and shining plumage—so, I say, Mr. Proctor, being a poet called his paper *The Phœnix*.

Mr. Proctor published his paper for about three years, when Dr. J. Q. Perkins was called to the editorial chair, and the name of the paper was changed to *Old North State and Nag's Head Advocate*. Dr. Perkins continued to have charge of the paper until about 1846, from which time it was edited by Jesse Howell, under the name of *Old North State*, and Mr. F. A. S. Mathews, and again by Dr. Perkins until 1848, when Gen. W. E. Mann became the proprietor and Mr. G. M. Wilder editor for about one year, when Hon. John Pool edited the paper until 1850.

In 1850 Messrs W. E. Mann and W. W. Griffin became proprietors of the paper and Col. S. D. Pool was editor until 1854.

Robert Raper Esq., published it in 1854—5 during which time it went under the name of *The North Carolina Native Sentinel*, and was edited by Major W. H. Bagley. In 1856 Gen. Mann became the proprietor again, changed the name to *The American Sentinal* and continued it under this name until 1859, at which time the name was changed to *The State*, and J. B. Brown Esq., became the publisher, and Messrs James W. Hinton and W. H. Bagley editors. Brown soon left the paper, when it was published by Keeling and Brooks until the Fall of 1860, when it ceased. In 1860 Thomas J. Garner Esq., established a paper called the *Albemarle Southron and Union Advocate*, which was continued until the war. The above paper, under all its different names, from the time it was established in 1821 by Mr. Wm. Albertson, as well as the *Southron*, advocated Whig measures.

A little paper was published about in 1860 by Messrs Kelly and Brooks called the *Quid Nunc*.

A paper called *The Harp and Compiler* was published by Gen. Mann for a short time about in 1846 or 1847.

In 1850—51—52 Rev. C. R. Hendrickson published the *Baptist Messenger* semi-monthly.

In 1850 or 51 Col. S. D. Pool published for a short time the *Journal of Temperance and Education*.

The first Democratic paper published in the place after that of McNally, was the *Democratic Pioneer*, by Col. L. D. Starke. The paper was commenced in 1850 and continued under Col. Starke until 1857. It was a neat and ably edited paper.

Godwin and Quillin purchased it in 1857, and it was continued until 1858, under the auspices of these gentlemen—Dr. Godwin editor, after which it was continued a short time by J. B. Godwin & Co., (J. B. Godwin, Martin V. B. Gilbert and John L. Palmer) Dr. Godwin still editing. Its publication was suspended in 1860, but it was soon after published again by Cohoon and Lyon, and continued until the war.

A Temperance paper called the *Stop in the East* was commenced in 1853 by W. R. Carson, and was afterwards continued by Dr. Godwin, Capt. T. Hunter and others, until 1855.

In 1867, Thomas B. Garner, Esq., published the *Transcript* for a short time. With the exception of the *Transcript*, the town was without a newspaper of its own, until Dr. P. John established the *North Carolinian*, the first number of which was issued July 1st, 1869.

PETREL.

From Nag's Head.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

In company with a few friends, we left Elizabeth City last week, for a brief visit to Nag's Head. We were in an open boat, and being favored with a good breeze sailed pleasantly down the Pasquotank river into the placid waters of the Albemarle Sound, surveying as we passed along, the green shores of Pasquotank and Tyrrel counties on the right, and those of Camden and Currituck on the left. As soon as we cleared Powel's Point, at the lower end of Currituck, within ten or fifteen miles of the sea, and separated from it only by a range of hills, called the North Banks, we were greeted with a lively and invigorating wind from the ocean, which filled our sails to their safest capacity, careened our little boat to a graceful position, and bore us rapidly on to our destined haven, which we reached about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nag's Head is situated at the lower end of the North Banks, where the sound and the sea approach each other within a half a mile, and are separated only by plains and banks of sand. The visitors to this place, for health and recreation, have manifested a considerable difference in their appreciation of its advantages. Some have chosen to locate their houses on the shore of the sound, where they are not *troubled* with the breezes of the ocean, or even a sight of it, but are more accessible to the supplies which they receive from home, from time to time. Here also is located, on piles, in the very edge of the water, the Hotel of the place. We can not but think this a very unfortunate location, for when the tide fails to come up and wash away the filth which must necessarily accumulate around a large hotel, as it frequently does there, the surrounding atmosphere cannot be as sweet as that which rises from a bed of roses. Of this we had *olfactory* demonstration ourselves, several times, during our late visit.

Some two or three families have displayed more taste and wisdom by building their houses upon high cliffs near the shore of the sound, where they are free from the annoyance just alluded to, and enjoy, both a sight of the ocean and the benefit of its breezes. But a majority of the pilgrims have located there cottages upon the shore of the sea. Here, they breathe the pure athmosphere of the ocean, gaze in rapture upon its waves curling and foaming upon the shelly shore, or, lift up their eyes and at one glance, survey an almost boundless horizon, broken now and then, by the appearance of a "sail at sea," or that of a majestic steamer, walking the waters like a "thing of life." At night, the roar of the surf, which one has called the "bass of nature's anthem," lulls them to sweet repose, till they wake in the morning to see the sun rise from the bosom of the ocean, and spread his silver sheen over sea and land. Here also, morning and evening, they may take their walks along the beach, and inhale health at almost every breath, and more than this, imbibe the most exalted ideas of the Divine Majesty, and "look through nature up to nature's God."

Although there are some disadvantages connected with this location, particularly in stormy weather, yet, upon the whole, as a seeker of health, and a lover of nature, we should give it our decided preference. But, upon this subject, as upon most others, men will differ and they must be allowed to follow their own inclinations. We think however, we can suggest a plan which may serve to reconcile these differences, and combine the advantages, both of the sound and the seaside, and this is the laying of a *plank road* across the sandy isthmus. By this arrangement the *seasiders* can get their home supplies with much greater convenience, and the *soundsiders* can visit the beach, for health or pleasure, as often as they please.

As to the Hotel, we cannot say a word in favor of its present location. We suggest that its proprietor remove it to a more eligible one or, that some other person or persons will erect one on the seaside at their earliest convenience. We really think it would be a profitable investment.

G. W. N.

Public Meeting in Perquimans County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Perquimans county held on Saturday Sept. 11th 1869, James C. Skinner Esq., was called to the chair and A. L. Butt, Jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thomas H. Gilliam Esq., a committee of nine: Thomas H. Gilliam, Josephus White, Frances E. Winslow, Joshua W. White, Edmund Hollowell, J. J. Shannonhouse, A. S. Jordan, Wm. Small and Willis Whitehead were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions explaining the object of the meeting.

Upon the withdrawal of the Committee, the meeting was (upon a unanimous call) entertained by a short and pertinent address upon the purposes of the meeting by Thomas Wilson, Esq.

On the return of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, the following were reported and unanimously adopted:

We the citizens of Perquimans county in Convention assembled do hereby resolve and declare:

First, That we recognize implicit obedience and quiet submission to lawfully constituted authority, and the strict performance of all public duties legally and constitutionally imposed as the highest and most binding duty due by the citizen to the State.

Second, That among such duties we acknowlenge the obligation of paying all reasonable, just and lawful taxes, necessary to sustain the credit and honor of the State.

Third, That we esteem it also a high prerogati ve, as well as a solmen duty of citizens, to resist, by all lawful means, every violation of his legal rights and every arbitrary imposition of public burdens, not authorized by the Constitution and Laws of the State.

Fourth, That the present pecuniary position of the people most urgently appeals to our law makers and rulers for retrenchment and reform in State and County expenses, and the lowest possible reduction of taxes consistent with the honor and credit of the State.

Fifth, That we regard and emphatically pronounce our present rate of taxation upon property to be without parralel in the history of the State, that it is unnecessary to sustain the credit interest and prosperity of the State.

Sixth, That this inormous burden of taxation was not anticipated by those of our people who aided in the adoption of our present Constitution and State Government, and the imposition of it upon them becomes a gross and outragous fraud, a base deception practiced upon a too confiding and unwary people.

Seventh, That as prudent men, and especially as *loyal* and patriotic citizens of the State, we solemnly protest against the rampant spirit of self aggrandizement exhibited by our Legislature and officers who have speculated wantonly upon the public Treasury—and we deem it our *right* and duty to take whatever steps are legal to resist and prevent the collection of these unjust, and as we believe, unconstitutional taxes, and we pledge ourselves to use all orderly, legal and proper means to have their constitutionality tested and decided upon by the highest *Legal Tribunal of the State*.

Eighth, That for this purpose we authorize and direct the chairman of the Convention to appoint a committee, to consist of three discreet and inteligent citizens from Hertford township, and two from each other township in our county, whose duty it shall be to confer together upon the question of preparing one or more causes for adjudication by the Supreme Court of the State upon the legality of the taxes, both State and County, now imposed upon us; prepare (by consent of parties) the cause for trial, and employ able and competent counsel to conduct and argue the same.

Ninth, That a committee of one from each township be appointed by the chairman to collect by voluntary contribution or otherwise sufficient funds to defray the expenses of preparing and conducting the said causes, and that both these committees report to the adjourned meeting of this Convention.

Under the eighth resolution the following gentlemen were apointed by the chair. For Hertford township, Thomas H. Gilliam, Josephus White, J. J. Shannonhouse. For Bethel township, Wilson L. Mardre, Edwin Berry. For Belvidere township, J. W. White, Thomas E. Winslow. For Parksville township, Thomas Wilson, James Newbold. For New Hope township, James W. Mullen, Edmund Hollowell.

Under the ninth resolution were appointed: Hertford, Jno. A. Morgan. Bethel, Wm. Small. Belvidere, J. R. Hare. Parksville, F. E. Winslow. New Hope, Anderson Woodley.

On motion of J. W. White, resolved that those appointed to solicit subscription take as a bases in applying for the same, 75 cents on $1000 assessed valuation and 25 cents on the poll.

On motion ordered that these proceedings be forwarded to the *North Carolinian*, the *Sentinel* and the *Standard* for publication.

On motion resolved that this Convention adjourn to meet on Saturday the 25th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES C. SKINNER, Chr'n.
A. L. BUTT, Secretary.

A Miss Grey, of Washington county, N. Y., a milliner, thirty years old, was engaged to a young Englishman a few years ago. He died before the time fixed for their marriage, and left her seventeen millions of dollars. The natural heirs of the young man contested the will, but in vain, and the young lady is to receive the first installment of her large possessions in December next. Five millions of dollars are to be sent to her then, and the ballance as soon as possible.

New Advertisements.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Connected with my School, I have determined to open a *Normal Department*, to afford to those who desire to prepare for Teachers in our Common Schools, an opportunity to do so.

It will be the aim, with the aid of Lectures, Maps, Charts, Drawings, &c., to insure thorough and rapid progress in the several branches to be taught. Instructions will be given as to the most approved methods of teaching the different branches, the modern systems of school government, and every facility offered that will tend to make efficient and useful Teachers.

Terms per session of twenty weeks, $20.00.
Session begins Monday, Sept. 27th.

W. H. WEATHERLY, Principal.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869. 13-4t

NOTICE.

To Dr. ——Butt: the heir at law of Fanny Timberlake, and the heirs at law of Camilla Loyal and Fanny Carrier; Nathaniel, Thomas and John Lee; Nathaniel and Samuel Moore; William, Fanny, Alexander, Virginius, Joseph and Arthur Hall; John R. Butt, Mary Corprew, Eliza Wilson, Thomas Butt, Dr. Horace Butt, Martha Scott, Cassandra Jordan, Emily Levy, heirs at law of Arthur Butt, formerly of Norfolk, State of Virginia:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Dr. Jno. N. Butt, late of Perquimans county, North Carolina, died leaving a last Will and Testament, which has been duly proven: that the undersigned, who was named executor therein, has duly qualified as such: that by the terms of the will the Testator directs a certain tract of land lying near Woodville, in said County, containing about one hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, to be sold and the proceeds to be equally divided among the heirs at law of the said Arthur Butt: that prior to his death he executed a deed for the same land to the parties to this notice (heretofore named herein) and delivered it to the undersigned, to be delivered after his, the Testator's death, to said bargainers, upon their releasing his estate from all liabilities on account of his indebtedness to the estate of the said Arthur Butt, deceased.

Said parties are therefore notified that unless they signify to the undersigned their acceptance of said deed, upon the terms upon which it was delivered to him, on or before the 29th day of November, 1869, at Hertford, in the county and State aforesaid, that he will on that day and before the Court House door, offer at sale, at public auction, the aforesaid tract of land, required by the terms of said Will, and proceed to dispose of the fund as the law may direct, and in accordance with the provisions of said Will.

JAMES W. MULLEN, Jr.,
Executor
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869.—4t

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The next session of Mrs. J. M. Pool's School for Girls will commence on Monday Oct., 4, 1869 at her residence in Elizabeth City.

E. City September 23, 1869—2w

COUNTY ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FROM JULY 16th, 1868, TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1869.

No.				
2	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	$	40 00
4	R Madrin,	"		45 00
5	W W Kennedy, (Old,)	"		31 00
9	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,		34 00
6	F Vaughan,	"		20 00
7	"	"		20 00
8	"	"		15 00
10	B F White,	"		188 10
11	John Stanton,	"		21 00
12	A P White,	"		19 75
13	G W Cobb,	"		61 00
14	"	Cancelled,		35 00
15	Cobb & Culpepper,	"		4 50
16	"	"		4 50
17	John Hollowell,	"		21 00
18	James White,	"		2 50
19	Simeon Rogerson,	"		90
20	J B Robinson,	Cancelled,		28 75
21	Edmund Daily,	"		24 70
22	T D Pendleton,	"		104 15
24	W Morris,	Cancelled,		12 00
24-1	J L Wood,	"		10 50
25	W Etheridge,	"		75 00
26	John W Sawyer, (Old,)	"		30 00
27	W H Weatherly,	Cancelled,		75 00
28	C A Nash,	"		75 00
29	Griffin M Jennings, (Old,)	"		6 16
30	C W Grandy,	"		20 00
31	W W Griffin,	"		31 66
32	W E Vaughan,	"		13 33
33	———	Cancelled,		3 00
34	———	"		1 50
35	J M Wheibee,	Cancelled,		100 00
36	"	"		100 00
37	"	"		50 00
38	"	"		50 00
39	"	"		200 00
40	Isaiah Simpson, (mistake in Tax List,)			1 00
41	Selina Sutton,			4 00
42	John Sherlock, (mistake in Tax List,)	Cancelled,		1 58
43	R Madrin,	"		26 50
44	Aaron Dance,			1 00
45	R Snowden, (mistake Tax List,)	Cancelled,		1 58
46	Ed Markham, do. do.	"		2 69
47	W Etheridge,	"		59 44
48	James Price, (mist. Tax List,)			2 83
49	B F White,	Cancelled,		3 80
50	Drs Cohoon & McIntosh,	"		12 00
51	Frank Vaughan,			3 00
52	J L Ball,			3 00
53	R A Sawyer,	Cancelled,		3 00
54	T W Butt,	"		3 00
55	W H Weatherly,	"		3 00
56	J M Morgan,	"		3 00
57	B F White,	"		3 00
58	Selina Sutton,	"		3 00
59	Solomon Reid,	"		3 00
60	W B Pritchard,	"		3 00
61	Zenas Fearing,	"		3 00
62	Peter Johnston,	Cancelled,		16 50
63	Lunford Cohoon, (Old, 1865,)	"		46 00
64	Dr Cohoon, (Old,)	"		10 00
65	T F Davenport, (Old,)	"		4 70
66	S C Cheik, (Dismissed case,)			14 48
67	Sheriff, do. do.	Cancelled,		6 53
68	J W Albertson, do. do.			4 00
69	S A Williams, do. do.			3 09
70	David Love, do. do.			7 58
71	Jas Cartwright,			3 00
72	J S Burgess,	Cancelled,		1 10
73	W R Forbes,	"		2 50
74	H H Perry,	"		2 43
75	J A Wood,	"		2 43
76	W Gatling,	"		2 43
77	Wiley Mitchell,	"		1 43
78	Chas Perry,	"		2 43
79	H C Cory, (Old,)	Cancelled,		24 00
80	M Sanderlin,	"		1 85
—	John Buffkin,			2 90
—	Henby Lane,			1 85
—	Jos Turner,			1 10
—	C W Grandy,			1 10
80	G D Pool,	Com'g, Cancelled,		79 20
81	W Hollowell,	"		17 00
82	G W Bell,	"		66 00
83	W A Price,	Cancelled,		76 00
84	W F Sanders,	"		35 00
85	T O Towe, (mistake in Tax List,)	Cancelled,		2 00
86	J W Towe, do. do.	"		2 00
87	John Davis,	"		1 20
88	James Luton, (mist. Tax List,)	"		1 00
89	Jos Robinson, do. do.	"		2 00
90	R Smithson,			11 00
91	W C Davis,			1 50
92	J Overton,			1 50
93	J Johnston,			1 50
94	J F White,			1 50
95	J H Perry,			1 50
96	E H Lassiter,			1 50
97	James Saunders,			1 50
98	B B Reid, (mistake Tax List,	Cancelled,		2 00
99	E Stanton,	"		3 00
100	Sheriff,	Cancelled,		110 40
101	J Lawrence, Adm'r, (mis. Tax List,)			3 20
102	Harvey Delon,			6 82
103	Dr Dillard, (Double Tax remitted,)	Cancelled,		24 80
104	C W Holloweli, (Old,)	"		43 00
105	T D Pendleton, (Old,)	"		255 50
106	C Guirkin,			2 00
107	Martha Davis, (Double Tax remit.),	Cancelled,

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

The Yankee Store announce New Goods.
The County Statement is published.
Mrs. M. A. Binder, of Philadelphia, inserts her card.
The Land & Lumber Company Agency advertise more Farms.
Prof. Weatherly announces a Normal Department in connection with his School.
F. Vaughan, Public Examiner, announces examination of Teachers.
See legal card of Hinton, Goode & Chaplain.
J. W. Barnard, of Blossom Hill, Va., advertises fruit trees.
See notice to heirs of the late Arthur Batt.
Mrs. Pool's School for Girls is advertised.

Local and Personal.

☞ The families are begining to return from Nag's Head.

☞ We invite attention to the legal Card of HINTON, GOODE & CHAPLAIN, of Norfolk.

☞ We are indebted to W. H. CLARK, Esq., now in San Francisco, for late copies of California and Omaha papers.

☞ We call especial attention to the announcement of the Public Examiner of Schools, in this issue of our paper.

☞ HON. C. C. POOL and lady returned home on Saturday evening. The Judge looks well and informs us that the trip was a very pleasant one.

☞ It seems that it is necessary for us once more to state that we are not responsible for the sentiments or expressions of our correspondents.

☞ Persons wishing to see a map of the great "Moring plantation," advertised in our paper, can be accomodated by calling at our office.

☞ Parties wishing Blanks will please look over the printed list on our fourth page and enumerate the particular kinds they want, that we may make no mistake in sending them.

☞ The paper this week, in the series of "Elizabeth City—Past Present," is devoted to the newspapers published here. As is the case with all these articles this one is filled with facts of interest.

☞ Mr. C. B. BROTHERS is fitting up a building on the bank of the canal, on the back part of his lot, for his Cotton Gin. He is preparing for business. That is right. Cotton is already coming in.

☞ The Steamer Isadore will make an excursion to Nag's Head on Monday next, the 27th, leaving Elizabeth City at 2 o'clock, P. M., and returning on the following Wednesday. Fare for round trip $1.

☞ The Land and Lumber Company are making the purchase of cotton a *speciality*. They are prepared to buy in large or small quantities, either in the rough or baled, and pay the highest price in *cash*.

☞ To meet a pressing want, Prof. WEATHERLY is about to open a Normal Department in connection with his school, commencing on Monday next. This is needed. Persons not qualified should never be allowed to go in the school room as instructors. Let every one designing to teach school *prepare* for the work.

☞ A friend permits us to copy the following complimentary notice from a letter he has just received from a prominent business firm in Boston.

"We take the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It is a wide awake and sensible paper. The editor's squibs and short editorials are to the point, and must tell. For general reading we see no better paper."

☞ The colored people here, of the Methodist denomination, are having quite a revival meeting going on in their Church, under the auspices of their Pastor Rev. WM. A. PITTS, assisted by Deacon SAMUEL SANDERLING. At their revival at the Rebecca Church near Flatty Creek they had 15 converts, and at the Gentile Church near Salem some 20 professed religion. Father PITTS is doing a good work among his people.

☞ We again call the attention of the City Fathers to the great importance of opening and fixing up the Town Pumps. Should a fire unfortunately break out during this great drouth our citizens would forever regret the neglect of having prepared for a supply of water. There are three or four wells along Main street that were filled up with rubbish during the war. Let them be cleared out and made ready for use. Do not wait until it is too late. May the town authorities be wise in time. The NORTH CAROLINIAN has spoken!

☞ The racy communication of our "*Luck*" less correspondent finds a place in our columns this week. That he is a careful reader of the NORTH CAROLINIAN is an evidence that he has good sense, and that he is aroused to inquiry is proof that its good advice each week is doing him good. Let him *persevere*—PERSEVERE. Let him continue to read our paper and practice what it teaches, and he will find that "luck" after all is only another word for SUCCESS. The "balm" he is seeking will be found in taking the prescription—

"If at first you do n't succeed,
Persevere, persevere;
Success will crown you for th' deed.
Persevere—PERSEVERE."

☞ Young men! where do you spend your evenings? How many valuable hours do you worse than foolishly waste? Have you ever thought of it, that one hour each evening lounging idly on a street corner, or, worse, in a saloon playing cards, wastes in the course of a year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which if applied to study would be of incalculable benefit. But is this all? Is it *one* hour only you thus spend each night? And in how many cases is five and ten cents spent of an evening for cigars, beer or even stronger drink, thus in the year spending a sum that would enable you to add to your libraries, supply yourselves with the leading periodicals, and subscribe and pay for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

☞ The dry weather continues. The universal want is—rain. The "oldest inhabitant" does not recollect so dry a time. This is not the only section suffering. Our exchanges all over the South and in many parts of the North and East complain of the excessive drouth.

☞ The length of the County Statement infringes somewhat upon our usual variety this week, but it is an important document and one in which every taxpayer is interested. It will be seen that the Commissioners have acted prudently and wisely—have managed the finances of the County judiciously and carefully.

☞ The rubbish, brick &c., of the old "Leigh House" has been entirely removed. The contract was taken by our enterprizing citizen Mr. GEO. W. CHARLES. He had a large force at work for the past six weeks. It adds very much to the appearance of this part of the town. Now let us have the corner covered again by a large, first class Hotel.

☞ We had hoped to be able to announce this week that the daily line of steamers between this place and Norfolk had been resumed, but we are disappointed. The repairs on the Canal are about completed, but whether the water will be let in before we have rain we are not informed. Business and travel are seriously interfered with.

☞ On the evening of the 20th, there came very near being a "general jail delivery" at this place. There are four prisoners confined—two colored and two white. The colored are serving out their sentence, one for rape, the other for larceny; the two white are in prison awaiting trial on the charge of rape. The Sheriff, JOHN L. WOOD, discovered that all was not right—that more lights were in use than were needed; but on going into the yard they were immediately extinguished and quiet reigned. On examination he found the cell, occupied by the whites, nearly cut through, having been supplied with hammer, auger, chisel and crowbar. The colored prisoners had made less progress. They only had an old knife with which they were sawing the bars. All is again safe.

☞ Since our last issue we took occasion, in company with several ladies and gentlemen from Pennsylvania, to drive through a portion of the Southeastern, Southern and South Western portions of this county. Every time we do so we become more impressed with the beauty of the country. We have travelled considerable in our time and have visited many parts of the Union, but we have never seen a section of country more beautiful or more bountifully supplied with so many elements conducive to prosperity. But one objection strikes the Northerner. The farms are too large; the owners of the land have too many acres in one body; the inhabitants are too sparsely settled. Let this objection be removed, and it *can* be. Let these large plantations be divided up into hundred acre farms; let each farm have its neat dwelling house and tastefully arranged surroundings—in short, let this beautiful country be dotted all over with the neat and comfortable houses and the active and industrious population we find all over the North, and we know of no section that will compare with this in all that makes a country attractive.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

MY DEAR SIR:—Having a little leisure, I wish to contribute a few lines to be read by the subscribers of your valuable paper, upon a topic of vital interest to myself. My subject is "Luck," or chance. Some people believe in Wizards, Witches, Hob Goblins, &c., but my everlasting pull back is "Luck," and like the immortal Larry O'Brannigan, who said that "'Luck' has two handles, dear Judy, they say, and mine has both handles put on the wrong way." I am in the sad, deplorable condition of Larry and do not know how to extricate myself.

I have read your paper, and studied it. In your editorials you condemn loafing, lounging and inertness, and tell the good people to be at work, industry being the only sure road to wealth. I have worked hard from morn till night, but that everlasting "Luck" is at my elbow. If I chance to meet with some pretty young lady who has fortune, I am so nervous from hard work, if I say a word I stammer and then all is up. If I make up a manly mind to say something like courtship, "Luck" is still with me, some other fellow has the inside track, and, oh! the torture of a rival lover. My heart sinks, my head swims and finally I have to give up the contest in dismay. I have seen some young gentlemen that wear moustaches, "Badges" and imperials talk to them till like the young aspen leaf they trembleall o'er, and what would I give if I could only come "the extra," but "Luck" won't let me. If at times I could have some good streaks I would not mind it so bad—but it is all the wrong way. Can't you in your ready brain devise some plan for the especial benefit of one of your town folks? I take your advice in being energetic, active, industrious and honest. I never loaf or lounge, and perhaps you can do me good, being a doctor besides. You can address in your paper "Luck," as I do not wish my name appear as yet. I will give it by and by, but for the present let me keep in the dark until you can suggest the balm of Gilead that will heal my everlasting bad "Luck."

LUCK

Summary of News.

A lady urged by her friend to marry a widower, and as an argument they spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks—a person wants her own."

It is stated that leather can be tanned with the dry leaves of the forest better and much cheaper than has heretofore been the custom with oak and hemlock bark.

Ida Lewis wants to find the man who said she was going into the show business in New York. She promises to throw him off the lighthouse with her own fair hands.

A child in Hartford fell out of a third story window, and was picked up unhurt from the pavement. The next morning it fell from the bed to the floor and broke its neck.

It is said by an old trapper in the Rocky Mountains that the winds are milder and damper than formerly. It seems, too, that the fall of rain is more frequent and copious in Utah and other parts of the West than formerly, and the rivers have increased in volume.

Most of the seven republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson have been singularly unfortunate. Henderson or Missouri, and Van Winkle of West Virginia, have been superseded and left out in the cold; Fowler of Tennessee, will probably be superseded by Andy Johnson himself in the coming Senatorial election in that State; Fessenden of Maine, died last week; and Grimes of Iowa, an invalid in Paris, it appears has resigned. Only Trumbull of Illinois, and Ross of Kansas, remain intact of all the bold and independent seven. It whirls men in and it whirls them out, but still the world wags on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Chicago clerk, lately married, had a passion for scribbling bits of love poetry on the brown paper within his reach while on duty at the store. One day a highly excited individual rushed into the office and showed to the heads of the firm a ditty that he had found wrapped up in a bundle of goods bought by his wife. The outraged husband demanded satisfaction, and was with difficulty appeased.

From Washington.

The Treasury department will melt over one hundred counterfiet plates now in its possesion. Two or three very fine plates will be preserved as specimens.

The Revenue department forbids the sale of liquor from ordinary stand casks.

The September debt statement will show a decrease of eight or ten millions.

The Light-House Board has accounts from the light-houses on the New England coast showing great injury to shipping from the late storm. As far as heard from no light-house was injured.

It is gratifying to know that the indefatigable detectives of the National Treasury Department have seized the stone from which a large number of impressions of 85 greenbacks have recently been made. Several important arrests have been made, and the vigilant detectives hope soon to make more. They are doing a good work.

Foreign News.

Napoleon Wednesday presided at a council of his Ministers, and Paris journals again announce his health as completely restored.

Lopez still holds out with his little army of Paraguayans against the combined forces of the Allies. He recently defeated the latter in a sharp engagement, killing two hundred. Our late Minister to Paraguay, General McMahon, commends Lopez as being both intelligent and courageous.

Panama advices say there is a general suspension of business there, and thousands of people are leaving.

An International Workingmen's Congress convened at Basle, Switzerland, Wednesday. Mr. Cameron, a delegate from the United States, delivered an address, and invited the Convention to send representatives to the National Labor Congress, to meet at Cincinnati in 1870.

Wednesday there was an important meeting at Manchester, England, of persons interested in the cotton trade, at which resolutions were adopted urging Parliament to inquire into the causes of the depressed state of capital and labor.

General Prim has advised the Government to send more troops to Cuba.

The Archbishop of Armagh died in Dublin on the 16th, at the age of 68 years.

The majority of the Prince Imperial is to be announced on his next birthday, March 16, 1870.

A bailiff named Treyne was shot dead at Abbyderry by a person supposed to be a Fenian.

The *Times* says that an aggressive policy towards Spain, by the United States, in regard to the Cuban rebellion, would be unjustifiable, and seems to fear a war between Spain and the United States.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—ELLIOTT.—Married, at Edenton, on the 15th inst., GEORGE W. SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. AGNES ELLIOTT; both of that place.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Sept. 18.

REPORTED BY J. G. ROSELL.

Thermometer on the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th and 18th, 86°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—76 1-2°.
No rain.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green ₱ bu.	25 @ 50
" Dried ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	20
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	24
" Rib side "	22
" Shoulder "	20
" Hams, country "	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured "	24 @ 26
Butter—Country "	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Corn—new ₱ bu.	55 @ 60
Cheese—₱ lb	28
Chickens—Spring ₱ head	25 @ 40
Cotton yarn—₱ block,	2,25
" in seed, ₱ lb.	0@
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	12½
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 6,50
" Extra "	7,50 @ 8,00
" Family "	10,00 @ 12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00 @ 2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	14 @ 17
" Green "	7 @ 8
Iron—Oldcast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,10 @ 1,20
Oats, new—₱ bu.	50
Pigs—Black ₱ lb	50 to 75
Black Eyed Peas	1,00 to 1,10
Pork—Mess	37,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ₱ bu.	50 to 60
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" " 12 " " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,25 to 0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25a1,50
" red,	1,00a1,25
Wood—₱ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoepon—₱ lb.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money weak at 7 per cent. Sterling 108½. Gold 137. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 122. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 68 52; new 47½. Cotton 27½c. Flour, superfine from $6 to $6.25; extra Southern $6.50 to $6.85.—Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.47@1.53; Illinois $1.40@1.42. Corn heavy; mixed Western $1.09@1.12½. Pork firmer at $31.30. Lard dull; kettle 19@19½c. Whiskey unchanged. Rice quiet. Sugar active and higher; Porto Rico 12½@13½c; Muscovado 11½@12½c; Havana 13½@14c. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights irregular—Cotton, per steam, 5-16@½d, chiefly ⅜d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 29½c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice $1.50. Corn firm; white $1.20@1.32; yellow $1.22@1.24. Oats 60@62c. Rye 1.06@1.15. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Whiskey quiet at $1.13@1.15.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr Isadore, Jester, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Schr Surprise, Bell, Norfolk, light.
Schr Susan Caroline, Midyett, Hatteras, fish.
Sloop H F Osborn, Etheridge, Roanoke Island, light.
Schr Exact, Midyett, Chicamacomico, fish.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator, shingles.
Schr Georgia, Bronson, Baltimore, light.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Geo Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, by Dismal Swamp S. T. Co.
Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers, by D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr Isadore, Jester, to Nag's Head and Edenton.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, freight and passengers, to Nag's Head.
Schr Georgia, Bronson, Plymouth.
Schr Susan Caroline, Midyett, Hatteras.
Sloop H F Osborn, Etheridge, Roanoke Island.
Schr Keystone, Tate, Kittyhawk.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, President.
R. MCCURDY, Treasurer.

JOHN A. LAUBACH, General Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

THE NORFOLK CANNING CO.

Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Produce usually required by such establishments, such as Peas, Peaches, Apples, and other fruits and vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1869–3m.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.

We would inform our friends and the public that we are now offering our stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, &c., at greatly reduced prices—having marked them down to make room for our large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which one of our firm will visit the principal Northern cities to purchase in a few weeks.

Those in want of any article in our line are invited to call. We promise that they shall be suited in every way.

GREEN & FEARING,
Cor. Ehringhaus and Road Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

Now ready. Kerl's Composition and Rhetoric. Price, $1,25. By Simon Kerl, author of the English Grammars in which the study of grammar is made a most interesting pursuit.

This new rhetoric is a simple, concise, progressive, thorough and practical work, on a new plan. It occupies an intermediate position between common grammar and high rhetoric, embodying from each what is practically most useful to the writer. It aims to make the student inventive as well as critical, to qualify him for prompt and proper expression in discharging the duties of life, to guard and refine his taste in the general pursuit of literature, and to aid him in his own literary productions.

The foregoing book, and the "First Lessons in Grammar," when studied together, will furnish an elementary course on the English language, or a course of grammar, composition and rhetoric, that is quite sufficient for common schools.

The same book, and the "Common-School Grammar," when studied together, will furnish an advanced course on the English language, or a course of grammar, composition and rhetoric, that is sufficient for the great majority of academies and colleges. Published by

IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
12-3t 47 & 49 Greene Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF GATES COUNTY.

John F. Parker plaintiff
vs. Attachment
Charles B. Parker, deft.

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Charles B. Parker, is a resident of another State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That the defendant has property in this State.

It is ordered:

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for six weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Gatesville on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of October, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 2nd day of September 1869.

R. B. G. COWPER,
11-6t Clerk Sup. Court, Gates Co.

ATTACHMENT.—

William C. Overby, Ag't for Sarah Ballance,	Justice's Court,
against	Pasquotank County.
Marshall Bros. & Co.	

The defendants above named will hereby take notice that on this the 16th day of September, 1869, a conditional judgment was rendered against them and G. M. Jennings, garnishee, for the sum of Thirty-five Dollars, with interest thereon from July 23d, 1869, until paid, in favor of the above named Plaintiff, as also for the sum of Seven dollars and sixty cents costs; and ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for four successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear and answer within forty days, and show cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be rendered. Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

WM. KRAUSS, J. P.
12-4w. [Pr's fee $5.00.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11-1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTORS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
July 1, 1869–1y.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL COURSE

The special course of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts will begin on the 6th day of September. Instruction in Military Tactics will not be given until later in the season.

S. POOL, President.
August 26—3t

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
July 22, 1869. General Agent, Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,
214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
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C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - - -	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws -	2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS!

HAND-BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS:

A Guide for Justices of the Peace and Other County Officials.

REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The second edition of this work, greatly enlarged and improved, will be ready for delivery to subscribers on the 10th of September. It has been delayed thus long, in order to add to its usefulness, by publishing

ALL THE ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

relating in any manner to County Officers, or county police.

The publishers have spared no expense in getting up this edition; the text and the forms being carefully prepared and arranged by a member of the Raleigh Bar, of acknowledged ability and great experience in preparing legal forms and codifying laws.

Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, and all other county officers, will find in the Hand-Book the law prescribing their powers and respective duties, together with forms and precedents necessary to a power and systematic discharge of their duties. No Justice of the Peace, or other county officer of ordinary intelligence can possibly err, or fail to fill his office with credit to himself, who will make the Hand-Book his guide, however inexperienced he may be in the practice, procedure and forms of law. The edition contains over three hundred large sized pages of closely printed matter, on good paper, with a table of contents and a full and exhaustive index to the text, and over

TWO HUNDAED AND FIFTY FORMS,

inserted with the text, and immediately following the provisions of the law to which they apply.

In order to place the book within the reach of every officer of the State, the publishers offer the same at the following reasonable prices:

One copy, in paper cover	$2,00
" cloth	2,25
" law binding	2,50

When sent by mail 25 cents must be added.

Upon the receipt of price, the book will be at once mailed or sent by express, as subscribers may direct. Address

NICHOLS & GORMAN,
Book & Job Priniers,
11-3t Raleigh N. C.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S EXCHANGE AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,

NEW SUN BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam or Caloric ENGINES, of any required power; Card and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture: Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

Printing offices completely fitted out. Send for our Estimate.

THOMAS H. SENIOR.
July 1, 1869—3m.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

LAND SALES.

THE CELEBRATED MORING FARM OFFERED FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in Bertie county, N. C., containing 8,000 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance thickly set in with pine, juniper, cypress, poplar and ash timber. It lies immediately on the Roanoke river on one side and on the Cashie river on the other side. Both rivers are navigable for vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet of water, and vessels can lie at the barn doors and load on both rivers. This plantation was noted before the war as being the second best one in North Carolina. The land is slightly undulating, very fertile, and especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, and wheat. The surpassing value of this farm arises from the fact that whilst it possesses the wonderful fertility and peculiarity of the celebrated Roanoke river lands, it is the only plantation on the river that is not subject to overflow.

This farm is situated about 14 miles above the town of Plymouth, N. C., and steamers pass it daily, plying between Norfolk, Va., and the towns of Williamston, Halifax, and other places. It is thus rendered accessible by steamboat, or by rail—a railroad connecting with the steamers at Halifax and Weldon.

The county of Bertie has always been celebrated for its wealth, the fertility of its soil, and the loyalty of its people. There is certainly not a more desirable and inviting place for Northern men to invest their money, and settle with their families. The society is the best and of a congenial character for Northern people.

The Moring plantation is offered for sale for a division among heirs and to pay debts. It affords an opportunity for many families to settle in close proximity to each other, upon the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi river, and most conveniently located for transportation of produce to the markets of the world cheaply.

It is only thirty-six hours from Norfolk, Va., for freight boats, and only sixteen hours by steamer and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad for passengers.

This farm is offered for sale at the extremely low price of eight dollars per acre, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years. Possession can be given immediately.

Address GEORGE D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—

GREAT BARGAINS!

By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction, at South Mills, Camden, N. C., on Thursday, the 23rd day of September, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all of that valuable real and personal property, belonging to the Estate of Matchett Taylor, in Bankruptcy, as follows, to-wit:

One tract of land called the "Horse Shoe," containg 400 acres, more or less.

One other tract, called the "Sam. Proctor Farm," where Matchett Taylor now resides, containing 200 acres, more or less.

One other tract, called the "McBride Farm," containg 350 acres, more less.

One other tract, called the "Miles Overton Land, containing 100 acres, more or less.

One tract of Swamp land, containing 250 acres, more or less.

Lot known as the "Wilkins Lot," containing one acre, more or less.

ALSO,

Several fine Horse and Mules, lot of Hogs, Dry Cattle, Carts, about 100 barrels Corn, &c.

These are the most valuable lands in Camden County, N. C.—located upon the Dismal Swamp Canal, at South Mills, in said County, about 25 miles from Norfolk, Va.

The farming lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, oats, vegetables, fruits, &c.; are highly improved, in a fine state of cultivation, in a healthy location, with good water.

Great inducements are offered to those who desire to purchase good land near market.

Purchasers will receive a good title.

TERMS OF SALE—The lands will be sold at six and twlve months time, except $1,000 required to be paid in cash. Personal property will be sold for cash.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
R. F. OVERMAN,
Assignees in the matter of Matchett Taylor, in Bankruptcy.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 26, 1869–3t.

MORE VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA

offer the following additional farms for sale:

A valuable farm at Woodville, 8 miles from E. City, immediately on navigable water, and containing 140 acres of land, mostly cleared. It has upon it a two-story dwelling in fine order, containing eight rooms, good outhouses, and a fine store—new, and about sixty by thirty feet. There is a school house and church in the village, with three stores and several highly respectable families live there. This is probably one of the best stands for a retail country store to be found anywhere. There are also in the village two steam saw and grist mills of good size, a carriage and wagon factory, &c. Price $3,000; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Immediately adjoining the above in the same village, is another store for sale at $2,500 on same terms. This store is about 30 by 50 feet, and has a dwelling attached and above the store, containing six good rooms, all in good order. There is also a large warehouse belonging to the property, and a sufficient number of good outhouses to render a family comfortable. There are two acres of land attached to this property.

A house and lot in E. City, on the water containing 1¼ acres of land, and having upon it a good new two story dwelling, containing five rooms, well and neatly finished, and the outhouses on the property are good and sufficient in number to make an ordinary sized family live comfortably. Price $1000, one half cash, balance in twelve months.

A house and lot on one of the principal streets, house new, built in cottage style, with half an acre of land attached. All necessary outbuildings in good order. House has four good size rooms. Good garden and fences on the property. Price $600 cash.

A valuable farm within one mile of the town of Edenton, N. C., containing 1020 acres of land one half cleared, balance in fine pine timber and good firewood. This is one of the most desirable farms in Chowan county, being peculiarly adapted to raising cotton. It also produces corn, wheat, and vegetables well, and fine fruit can be raised upon it. It has upon it a splendid dwelling house in fine order, containing ten large rooms, and is surrounded with the finest ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubberry, and flowers, and is approached from the main road, by a beautiful avenue about 200 yards in length, and 50 feet wide. There are several wells and a fine cistern upon the property, and the barns, stables, cookhouses, quarter houses, &c., are commodious, in good order, and all tastefully arranged. This was formerly the residence of a wealthy family, and is now offered at the extremely low price of $11,000; one-third in cash, January 1st next, balance in one and two years.

A valuable farm in Chowan county, within two miles of a navigable river, two miles from Edenton, N. C., containing 640 acres, about 350 acres cleared, balance in good pine, oak and poplar timber. It has upon it a fine large barn, stables, quarter houses, &c. This farm is one of the finest in Chowan county, and is peculiarly

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Hints About Work for September.

APPLES.—Windfalls are full of worms, usually. Pick them up regularly, and feed to the pigs all not fit for cider, or at least for vinegar.

FIELD CROPS.—Beans should be pulled as soon as the pods seem well matured. They will cure in a loft better than in the field, and a few may be cured on a barn floor. In the field stack them between stakes to keep off the ground, and thrash when dry.

POTATOES.—Dig as soon as ripe, provided there is not much rot among them, in which case use judgment. If they can be dug and sold before they rot much, well; if they can be fed with profit, do so. Do not put them into the cellar to become a mass of corruption, and make it necessary to overhaul and throw them away by and by.

CORN.—Pulling corn fodder is a Southern practice of which we do not approve. If it seems best to pull leaves this year, do not do it until the grain is glazed. *Topping* is much less objectionable—in fact, we do not object to it in the case of large, coarse-stalked varieties. This too should never be done until the glazing of the kernel shows that the grain has its full size. No doubt it is a damage to the corn, but there is proportionate gain in the feed, which is very valuable. Cutting up at the ground has much in its favor. The field is as good as cleared at one operation, and may be plowed and sown at once if desired—provided the stocks are made on as few lines as possible, standing very close. Taking twenty-five rows the longest way through the field, it is no very great labor to close on the middle row, taking twelve hills on each side, and so make a stock to every hill on this row—leaving plow lands of one hundred feet or thereabouts in width, which should be plowed "inward" or "rightabout." The grain must be well glazed before the stalks are cut. It loses scarcely perceptibly in weight, while the stalks and leaves are saved. One day's or half a day's drying after being cut up will save the fodder from injury from severe frosts which would otherwise render it flavorless and of little value as fodder.

CORN FODDER.—Cattle and horses will eat corn leaves and husks well; they will eat almost the whole of the toppings, but unless it is cooked they will not eat all but the stalks. However, if cut up and soaked, they will eat a good portion of them, especially if dusted with a little meal or oil-cake. What they refuse is worth, we presume, half as much as manure as it would be if eaten. The immense waste of feeding corn fodder on the ground is, that but a comparatively small part is eaten, and the rest is utilized as manure to but a small extent. Corn fodder, sown for the purpose, should be cut as close as possible, bound in small bundles, with new rye straw, and set up against rails laid on crossed stakes, or in crotches against a fence, or in open shocks, to dry. It will not mould enough to hurt it unless it lies long flat upon the ground.

ROOTS.—Beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips make astonishing growth this month. Keep them clear of weeds, which sap the very life of the soil. It is an excellent plan to run a one-horse sub-soil plow between the rows. If crowed, roots of all kinds may be thinned to advantage, and the surplus sent to market or fed to stock. Hogs will grow fast on the diet, though it is not very fattening.

GRASS.—If the aftermath is to be cut, do it in this month, and, if you can, manure with fine compost or some "hand manure" afterwards. This gives a chance for a good covering to grow, to protect the roots of the grasses from the winter. If the second growth is to be fed off, it is economy to tether the cows. The writer tethers with chains, using iron fetters to attach them to one hind leg. If the fetters fit, there will be no wearing of the skin after a few days. Change from leg to leg daily. The cows need water three times a day, and to have the stakes or rods shifted according to the abundance of the feed, giving them six feet or more advance at each shift. See that the cows cannot get together and become twisted up. The twisting up and turning around trees, etc., are the only accidents that can happen to cows tethered by the leg. Tied by the neck, they may hang themselves as easily as not, and often do, in an open field. New grass land and stubble should not be fed off too soon or by heavy animals of any kind.

SEEDING DOWN.—Grass may be sown alone at this season, or a little earlier perhaps, better than at any other. Prepare the ground well, giving thorough harrowing and top dressing, picking off the stones; sow the seed, and roll. A bushel of oats harrowed in before the grass seed is sown, will afford the young plants the protection of a fine mulch during winter, and unless the season is very mild, will be thoroughly dead and out of the way when spring comes, making good manure.

SAVING SEED.—Seed corn should be marked before it is cut up by selecting the best ear where two or more are on a stalk, and tying strings tightly around them. They will be found and thrown one side at husking. Seed potatoes should be selected from those that have healthy stalks and ripen first. It is very well to go through and dig from hills before general digging, if the whole crop is to be saved for seed, or if it is disirable to keep it pure, go through carefully, and dig any suspicious or peculiar looking hills. Seed of all kinds should be kept dry in nets, baskets, loosely covered pails, or in net bags, or tied together and suspended. Close vessels are often fatal to seed, causing them to mould or heat.

WINTER GRAIN.—WHEAT.—The land should be put in order, well manured on the surface, harrowed to a fine tilth, and the seed sown as early as possible this month. Use any fine, rich, well-rotted compost, or fertilizer, containing ammonia and phosphoric acid will pay. Soaking the seed in a strong brine and drying with dry slaked lime prevents smut to a great degree. Pickling enables one also to skim off and separate many of the light grains which the fan-mill leaves. Rye may be sown the latter part of the month, but is usually sown in October, as sometimes it makes too rank a growth, and is smothered thereby in the course of the winter. Much depends on the land.

BUCKWHEAT—Is greatly injured by even a light frost. Be prepared to cut and put in little cocks or gravels as soon as frost threatens. The tops should be gathered and bound at the top, more to prolong the drying and to prevent the wind scattering the grain than to make the little gravel shed rain. Many kernels, half formed when cut, will fill out at the expense of the juices of the haulmn.

SORGHUM.—This crop is one of great importance, especially with present facilities for working it up. It should be topped, cut up, stripped and stacked before frost, to be hauled to the mill and worked up before hard freezing weather.

LIVE-STOCK of all kinds require good feeding, for they lay on flesh and fat much more readily in mildly warm weather than when it is colder, in cool weather better than in cold, and when severe weather comes it is almost impossible to make cattle and hogs hold their own unless warmly sheltered. Animals in good condition are easily maintained so, unless exposed to great cold, for they are already as if well blanketed. Horses and sheep bear vicissitudes of weather better than other stock if they have enough to eat, but if either is allowed to run down it is hard to get them up again.

HOGS.—Feed old corn (ground) if you have it—it gives them a splended start. Grind and cook all grain fed to swine if you would get the full benefit of it. There is a difference of 25 per cent in favor of grinding alone, and we doubt not nearly or quite as much more in favor of cooking. However, there is probably little loss in feeding "nubbins" and soft corn whole, if fed early, and it makes a relishable variety. A few handfulls of charcoal mixed with some ashes and a little sulphur, makes an excellent tonic and regulator for almost any kind of stock, and especially for swine. It will be eaten readily if a little meal be thrown upon it. The prospect is that grain of all kinds will bear a low price, and the best way to get our money's worth will probably be to have the pork fattened early, and held ready to kill or market.

BEEVES.—That are to be ripened off and marketed this Fall should be early in condition to sell, and held ready for shipment at the shortest notice.—*American Agriculturist.*

Milking with Wet Hands.

Some people are in the habit, when first setting down to milk, of drawing a little milk to wet their hands and the teats of the cows. It is not a cleanly practice, and should always be avoided. We have seen milkers with their hands gummed up with filth, and the resulting compound of milk, dirt and manure oozing out from between the fingers and dropping into the pail, as the result of this bad habit referred to.

In dairies, a great deal of milk otherwise good is tainted in this way, and not unfrequently this taint shows itself in a very marked degree in the butter and cheese manufactured. Many thoughtless persons have the impression that milk in some way purifies itself, and that taints imparted in the way we have named cannot be carried into the butter and cheese. Such ideas are very erroneous, and the sooner correct notions are had in regard to the purity and cleanliness of milk for dairy purposes, the sooner shall we arrive at a higher standard of excellence in dairy products, and, as a consequence, better prices be obtained.

Cows do not milk any easier with wet hands than with dry hands. If the udder or teats are muddy or covered with filth, they should be washed with clean water and wiped dry. Then milk with dry hands, and it will soon be found easier and pleasanter, even with those who have been accustomed to wetting the hands and teats with milk while milking. In summer, when cows are running upon clean, upland pastures, the udder and teats will generally be clean, except perhaps in wet weather. If there is no occasion to wash the udder and teats, it is always well to brush over the parts with the hands, to remove any particles of dust or loose hairs adhering, and then set the pail in position and commence to milk with dry hands.

Uncleanliness in milking is one of the faults in the dairies of this country, and it is *one of the causes* of bad flavor in dairy products.

Horace Greely's Barn.

My barn is a fair success. I placed it on the shelf of my hill, nearest to the upper (east) side of my place, because a barn yard is a manufactory of fertilizers from materials of lesser weight; and it is easier to draw these down hill than up. I built its walls wholly of stones gathered or blasted from the adjacent slope, to the extent of four or five thousand tons, and laid in a box with thin mortar of (little) lime and (much) sand, filling all the interstices and binding the whole in a solid mass, till my walls are nearly one solid rock, while the roof is of Vermont slate. I drive into three stories—a basement for manures, a stable for animals, and a story above this for hay, while the grain is pitched into the loft or "scaffold" above, from whose floor the roof rises steep to a height of ... feet. There should be ... windows for light and air; but my barn is convenient, impervious to frost, and I am confident that cattle are wintered at a fourth less cost than when they shiver in board shanties, with cracks between the boards that will admit your hand. No part of our rural economy is more wasteful than the habitual exposure of our animals to pelting, chilling storms, and to intense cold. Building with concrete is still a novelty, and was far more so ten years ago, when I built my barn. I could now build better and cheaper, but I am glad that I need not. I calculate that this barn will be abidingly useful long after I shall have been forgotten; and that, had I chosen to have my name lettered on its front, it would have remained there to honor me as a builder long after it had ceased to have any other signification.

In The Orchard.

I go through my orchard every week; sometimes twice or thrice, and each time my eye discovers one or more cocoons or masses of insect larvæ attached to the limbs, or laid up carefully in some crotch of a limb. It is strange what a multiplicity of insects there are, and to me still more strange that I can't see them all at one time. It is the point in fruit-growing that knows no finis.

I always carry my knife, or hand shears along also; for almost each time, looking from tree to tree, I discover some little twig, crossed limb or half-injured end of a shoot, that is better away than on the tree. When one is pruning, oftimes some other thoughts arise than just those of his present labor, and the eye or mind fails to reach as perfectly as it will at another time, when, unintentionally, without regard to pruning, we look at the tree as an item of beauty.—FRANK AMON *in Rural New-Yorker.*

The Detroit *Post* reports a case when a consignment of hops was received by a house in Detroit on which $600 was advanced. An offer of forty-five cents a pound was made, but the owner wanted fifty cents, and continued to keep the price above the market until the hops became worthless, and were given away for manure.

A man in Pennsylvania, in preparing rhubarb stalks for market, threw the leaves on his pigs. The next morning five out of the nine were dead, three appeared convalescent and one looked doubtful. They exhibited every symptom of poison.

A poisonous bush has proved very destructive to sheep in Australia. It is a pretty shrub about four feet high, with a bright scarlet blossom. The botanical name is *gastrolobium grandiflorum*, and over two thousand sheep have been lost out of one flock from eating this bush.

The Corydon, Iowa, *Monitor* says a farmer near Bloomfield sold the crop of timothy on three hundred acres as it stood, for $2,400, cash. The parties purchasing bailed it on the ground for the St. Louis market.

A correspondent of the *Countryman* says giving a sow a slice of salt pork each day for eight or ten days before farrowing it will prevent dainger from her eating her pigs.

A lot of Texas beef was recently received at New Orleans in a steamer fitted up with refrigerator apparatus, in good order, after a five days' voyage.

Salt sprinkled between the leaves of cabbage is said to be an efficient remedy for lice.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN.

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure.

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relieving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6 Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.

Lenoir, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officer Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœna—State and civil,
Summons in action for recovery of money only,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " " with Sci. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2.00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHNS NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him (a chemical process resorted to, enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, No. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing also to patronize, therefore, I have no "hop-admittance sign" on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

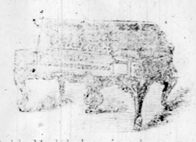
I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5-6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.



The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Warerooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved Frenche action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

References who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

STEAMBOATS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal;

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS. The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HASSEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SAUNDERS, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURRAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching at wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip.

T. I. BURRAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,
(oldest safe manufacturers)

Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O

And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case, 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day, 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night, 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile, 2 00
" each after mile, per mile, 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather, 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather, 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869—tf.

MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6-5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton, and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT NO. 1.—A tract of land, in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., which may be said of each of the subjoined lots; within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT NO. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c.—House new and in good order. Price, $500 cash.

LOT NO. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT NO. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243½ acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared; balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT NO. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C., containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance, and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT NO. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City. 200 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT NO. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $3 an acre. Immediate possession given.

LOT NO. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

LOTS NOS. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT NO. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT NO. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 40 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT NO. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms.—The dwelling is new, and cost $2,500 to build it. Possession immediately.

LOT NO. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

LOT NO. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

LOT NO. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT NO. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable, and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

LOT NO. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and outhouses.

LOT NO. 33.—Sixteen lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT NO. 34.—A valu